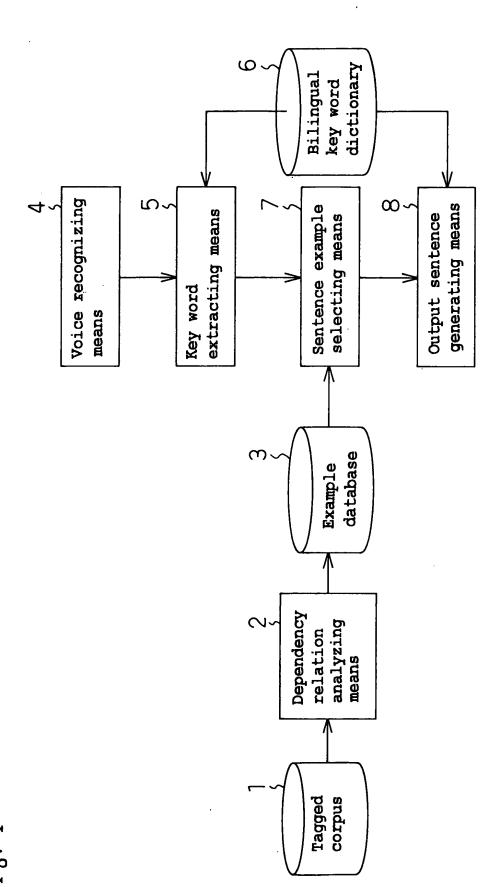
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#### Fig. 2 (a)

Example of bilingual key word dictionary

kohi [コーヒー] : coffee onegai [お願い] : \* miruku [ミルク] : milk tsumetai [冷たい] : cold ari [あり] : \*

# Example of example DB

: I'd like to coffee please. (tsumetai [冷たい]→miruku [ミルク]) (miruku [ミルク] →ari [あり]): Do you have a cold milk ? : Expression pattern (kohi [コーヒー]→onegai [お願い]) Dependency relation

#### Fig. 2 (b)

# Example of tagged corpus

Kohi (common noun) | o (kaku-postpositional particle) | o (prefix) | negai (sahen-noun) | shi (verb) | Tsumetai (adjective) | miruku (common noun) | ha (kei-postpositional particle) | ari (verb) | masu [コーヒー(一般名詞)|を(格助詞)|お(接頭詞)|願い(サ変名詞)|し(動詞)|ます(助動詞) (auxiliary verb) | ka (shu-postpositional particle) ··· masu (auxiliary verb)

[冷たい (形容詞) |ミルク (普通名詞) |は (係助詞) |あり (動詞) |ます (助動詞) |か (終助詞)

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# Example of example DB

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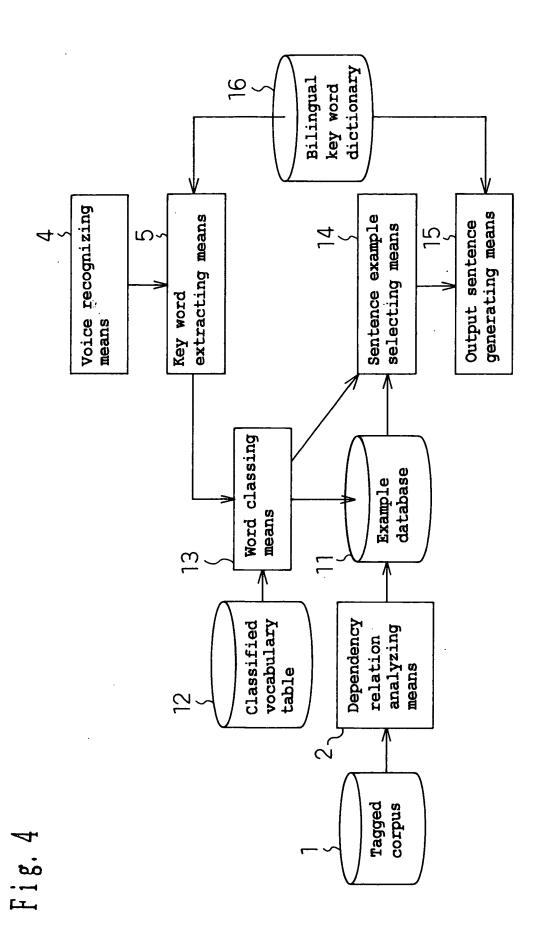
(kohi [コーヒー] →onegai [お願い])

(tsumetai [冷たい] →miruku [ミルク]) (miruku [ミルク] →ari [あり])

: Any cold milk?

: Expression pattern

: Coffee please.



#### Fig. 5 (a)

# Classified vocabulary table

kohi [コーヒー] (common noun[一般名詞]   miruku [ミルク] (common noun[一般名詞]	noun[一般名詞]) noun[一般名詞])	100 100
koucha [紅茶] (common noun [一般名詞]	n[一般名詞])	100
:		
tsumetai [冷たい] (adjective [形容詞]	<b>■</b> [形容詞])	200
atsui [熱い] (adjective	<b>●</b> [形容詞])	200
:		

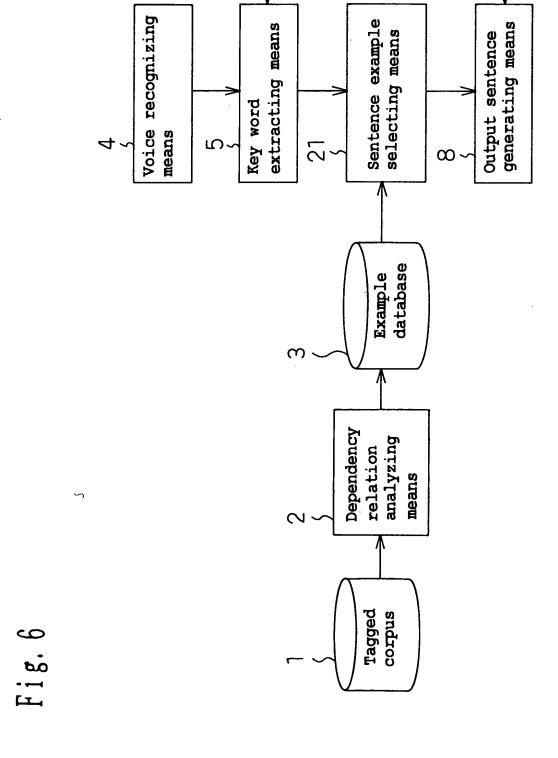
# F i g. 5 (b)Example of example DB

	Key	λ w(	word					••	Depen	dency	Dependency relation	ion	: Sent	Sentence example	ample	
① 1	00	100	) onegai [お願い]	gai	お願			••	(®→(®):	3			: I'd 1	ike to (	: I'd like to ② please.	
(D)	200	© 100		<u></u>	ari	<i>₩</i>	59]	••	(3) ari [\$\phi\$] : (①→②) (②→③)	(©)	<u>©</u>		: Do yo	u have a	: Do you have a ① ② ?	
•	•															

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key word dictionary

Bilingual

#### т. 90

Input sentence

: Atsui miruku ha arimasuka [熱いミルクはありますか]

Recognition result sentence: Aoi miruku ha arimasuka [青いミルクはありますか]

# Example of example DB

Dependency relation	Sentence example
(kohi [コーヒー]→onegai [お願い])	Coffee please.
(atsui[熱い]→miruku[ミルク])(miruku[ミルク]→ari[あり])	Any hot milk?
•	

Extracted key words : aoi [青 $\mathbb{N}$ ], miruku  $[\mathbb{R} \mathbb{N} \mathcal{I}]$ , ari  $[\mathbb{R} \mathbb{N}]$ 

Result of dependency relation comparison between the key words and example DB:

(aoi [青い], miruku [ミルク]) × (aoi [青い], ari [あり]) ×

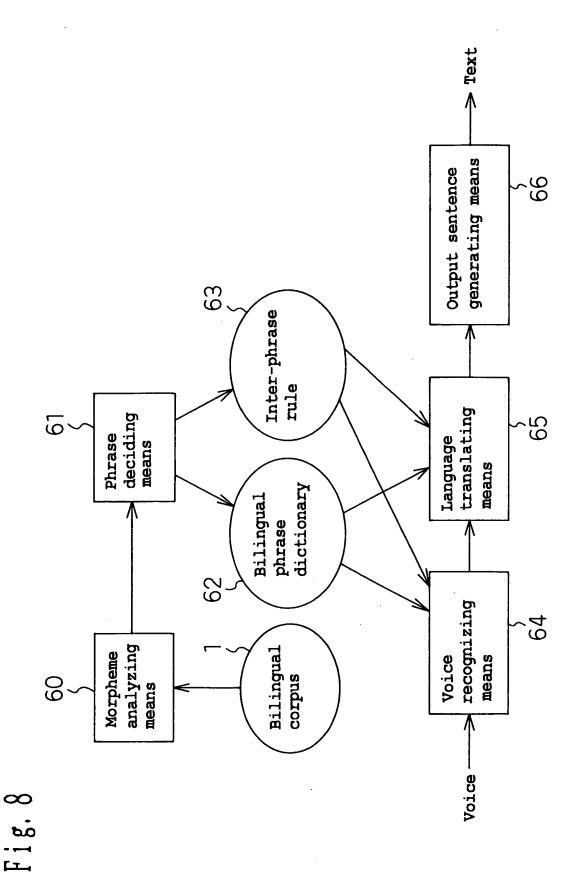
(miruku  $[\exists \mathcal{N}\mathcal{I}]$ , ari  $[\mathcal{B}\mathcal{V}]$ )  $\bigcirc$ 

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Heya no yoyaku o onegai shitain desuga [部屋の予約をお願いしたいんですが]

I'd like to reserve a room.

~ 70 Bilingual voiced sentence example

Fig. 9-1 (b)

7] Bilingual phrase (A)

heya no yoyaku [部屋の予約]

(reserve a room)

onegai shitain desuga [お願いしたいんですが]

<72 Bilingual phrase (B)

(I'd like to)

Fig. 9-1 (c)

English

(XX) ↑

X no Y [ X O Y ]

Japanese

Bilingual phrase

 $\sim$  62

dictionary

Z shitain desuga [ Z  $\cup t \cup h \cap t \neq h$ ]  $\leftrightarrow$  [I'd like to)

Fig. 9-2 (d)

Japanese English (A)  $\diamond$  (B)  $\Rightarrow$  (B)  $\Rightarrow$  (B) to (A))

 $\sim\!63$  Inter-phrase rule

Fig. 9-2 (e)

 $\sim$ 64 X (heya [部屋], kaigishitsu [会議室], kuruma [車], …

I (Yoyaku [予約], keiyaku [契約], …)

Z (onegai [お願い], tanomu [たのむ], …

Classified vocabulary table

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## Fig. 10 (a)

Example of bilingual key word dictionary

 coffee : kohi[コーヒー]

 please : onegai [お願い]

 milk : miruku [ミルク]

 cold : tsumetai [冷たい]

 have : ari [あり]

Example of example DB

: Tsumetai miruku ha arimasuka [冷たいミルクはありますか] : Kohi o onegai shimasu [コーヒーをお願いします] Expression pattern Dependency relation (cold→milk) (milk→have) (coffee→please)

Fig. 10 (b)

Example of tagged corpus

I (pronoun) | 'd (auxiliary verb) | like (verb) | to (determiner) | coffee (common noun) | please (adverb)

### Fig. 11 (a)

# Classified vocabulary table

100	100	100		200	200	
coffee (common noun)	(common noun)	(common noun)		(adjective)	(adjective)	-
coffee	milk	tea	:	cold	hot	:

### Fig. 11 (b)

# Example of example DB

Key	y word	••	Dependency relation :	Sentenc	Sentence example
① 100	2 please	••	① o [を] ② shimasu [します] : ① o [を] ② shimasu [します]	D o [*	:] ② shimasu [します]
① 200	2 100 3 have	••	re : (①→②) (②→③)	(1)(2) ha	[は] ③ masuka [ますか]

#### Fig. 1

Input sentence

: Do you have a hot milk?

Recognition result sentence: Do you have a head milk?

# Example of example DB

Dependency relation : Sentence example

(coffee→please)

: Kohi o onegai shimasu[コーヒーをお願いします]

: Atsui miruku ha arimasuka [熱いミルクはありますか] (hot→milk) (milk→have)

Extracted key words: (have, head, milk)

Result of dependency relation comparison between the key words and example DB

 $(head, milk) \times$ 

(head, have) x

(milk, have) (

### Fig. 13 (a)

Example of bilingual key word dictionary

・ kohi [コーヒー]・ kudasai [下さい]・ nihongo [日本語]・ menyu [メニュー]・ ari [あり]

# Example of example DB

: Nihongo no menyu ha arimasuka [日本語のメニューはありますか] : Kohi o kudasai [コーヒーを下さい]. Expression pattern (菜単→有 Dependency relation 日文→菜単) ( 骨辱 →要

#### Fig. 13 (b)

Example of tagged corpus

要(动)| 咖啡(名间)|

APPROVES TO SIS.

rasstrea	vocabulaty	ary table
香	(名)	100
#	(名)	100
红茶	(名)	100
Æ	(形)	200
槟	(形)	200
日文	(名)	300
菜单	(名)	400
•		

Fig. 14(b)Example of example DB

		masuka [ますか]	
		<u>@</u>	
		[#]	
Sentence example	( <del>3</del> )	① no [O] ② ha [tt] ③	
n : Senten	: ① o [巻] ②	: ① no	
: Dependency relation	(◎←①):	$(\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}) (\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C})$	•
		価	
		<u>@</u>	
word	② 類	<b>2</b> 400	
Key	① 100	① 300	

표 8 .

Input sentence

: 有日文菜単吗

Recognition result sentence : 有日没菜单吗

Example of example DB

Dependency relation

: Sentence example

( 骨辱→)

: Kohi o kudasai [コーヒーを下さい]

( 日文→菜単 ) ( 菜単→有 ): Nihongo no menyu ha arimasuka [日本語のメニューはありますか]

Extracted key words: (有,日没,菜单)

Result of dependency relation comparison between the key words and example DB:

× (日没,有)

(日没,菜単)×

0 争 (菜單,